LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

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OBITUARY:—The Rev. Walter Consitt Boulter.

Notes.

CHARLES DICKENS.

BORN AT LANDPORT* IN PORTSEA, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812.

DIED AT GAD'S HILL, JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101.)

BEFORE I continue them some record should be set down in these notes of the hearty manner in which the Dickens Centenary has been celebrated in France, a land and people dearly loved by Dickens. In fact, it was only in France that he was completely happy while away from home. Among the tributes rendered by the French press should be noted that of *Les Annales* of the 4th inst. There are articles by Jules Claretie, Anatole France, and others; and among the many illustrations one of the bust inaugurated at the Centenary fêtes, the work of the sculptor Toft.

On the 14th of July, 1844, Dickens, with his wife and children, arrived at Marseilles on the way to Italy. Before he left England a farewell dinner was given to him at Greenwich, Lord Normanby in the chair. Forster sat next to Turner, who had his throat "enveloped, that sultry summer day, in a huge red belcher handkerchief, which nothing would induce him to remove." Carlyle did not go, but wrote:—

> "I truly love Dickens, having discerned in the inner man of him a real music of the genuine kind, but I would rather testify to this in some other form than dining out in the dog days."

There is an unreality about this visit to Italy: Dickens never seems to be actually there; his soul appears to be all the time in London. Mr. Chesterton well says: "His travels are not travels in Italy, but travels in Dickensland." This is accounted for in a general way by the fact that at first most of his time was spent at work on 'The Chimes,' so that his thoughts were far away, while his surroundings caused him to work with difficulty. For, again quoting Mr. Chesterton, it was

> "among the olives and the orange-trees he wrote his second great Christmas tale 'The Chimes' at Genoa, a Christmas tale only differing from the 'Christmas Carol' in being fuller of the grey rains of winter and the skies of the north. 'The Chimes' is, like the 'Carol,' an appeal for charity and mirth, but it is a stern and fighting appeal: if the other is a Christmas Carol, this is a Christmas war song."

No sooner was 'The Chimes' completed than a spirit of "unspeakable restless something" seized him, and he resolved to return to London in order that he might read the story to a few friends to try its effect. He therefore wrote to Forster to arrange for this, and the reading took place at his house, 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 2nd of December. The well-known "pencil note" by Maclise shows of whom the party consisted. By the 22nd of December Dickens had rejoined his family at Genoa for Christmas, and writes to Forster:—

> "Miss Coutts has sent Charley [her godson, born on the 6th of January, 1837] a Twelfth Cake weighing ninety pounds, magnificently decorated; and only think of the characters, Fairburn's

* The district now being incorporated with Portsmouth, the house is known as 393, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, having been recently changed from 387. I have given the birthplace of Dickens at the heading of this, my third note, as by those who have not studied the biographies of Dickens, Chatham is often put down as his birthplace. The family resided there for so long a period, that, as Mr. Chesterton states, it "became the real home, and for all serious purposes the native place, of Dickens. The whole story of his life," continues Mr. Chesterton, "moves like a Canterbury pilgrimage along the great roads of Kent."

Twelfth Night characters, being detained at the Custom House for Jesuitical surveillance!"

By the close of June, 1845, Dickens was back in London. While he had been away, Forster had had to mourn the loss of his only brother. Dickens consoled him with the thought that

"he had a brother left. One bound by ties as strong as ever Nature forged. By ties never to be broken, weakened, changed in any way—but to be knitted tighter up, if that be possible, until the same end comes to them, as has come to these—that end but the bright beginning of a happier union."

The death also occurred, while Dickens was in Italy, of John Overs, author of 'The Evenings of a Working-Man,' which had been published by Newby through Dickens's influence, and to which he had written a preface. The poor carpenter was even then dying of consumption, and Newby wrote to Dickens that "he hoped to be able to give Overs more money than was agreed on." Newby was an interesting man. Besides being a publisher, he was a practical printer, and once told me that he had written, printed, bound, and published a book without assistance.

When Overs was dying, he suddenly asked his wife for a pen and ink, and wrote in a copy of his book to be sent to Dickens "with his devotion."

Now that Dickens was again in England, the old restlessness was full upon him, and his desire was to start a weekly periodical. He "really thought he had an idea, and not a bad one." The proposed price was to be three halfpence, and the contents partly original, partly selected—notices of books, theatres, all good things, all bad ones.

"*Carol* philosophy, cheerful views, sharp anatomization of humbug, jolly good temper; papers always in season, pat to the time of year; and a vein of glowing, hearty, generous, mirthful, beaming reference in everything to Home, and Fireside; and I would call it

The Cricket.

A cheerful creature that chirrups on the Hearth.
Natural History."

Dickens proposed to himself to "chirp, chirp away in every number until I chirped it up to—well, you [Forster] shall say how many hundred thousand!" This proposal was swept away by a far larger scheme, which had long been under discussion, that of a daily paper, and he decided that "it would be a delicate and beautiful fancy for a Christmas book, making the Cricket a litt'e household god." Thus was originated the title of the Christmas book of 1845: 'The Cricket on the Hearth.'

He came to "a dead-lock in this Christmas story—sick, bothered, and depressed"—"never was in such bad writing cue as I am this week, in all my life." This was owing to his anxiety as to the new paper, to which he had all but consented to have his name publicly attached. Forster, although he knew not then the difficult terms, physical as well as mental, upon which his friend held his imaginative life, knew enough to be fully convinced—and correctly, as it very soon afterwards proved—that he was entirely unable to bear the wear and strain of the editorship of a daily paper; for "his habits were robust, but not his health," and that secret had been disclosed to Forster before his visit to America.

Forster's remonstrance, however, was vain: while Dickens was grateful to his friend for his affectionate anxiety, he was determined to go on, and the prospectus of *The Daily News*, written by him, was issued. At six o'clock on the morning of the 21st of January, 1846, Dickens wrote to Forster, "before going home," to tell him, "Been at press three quarters of an hour, and we are out before *The Times*." A second note, written in the night of Monday, the 9th of February, contained the words "tired to death and quite worn out," and also told Forster that he had just resigned. As the description of his Italian travels (turned afterwards into 'Pictures from Italy') had begun with its first number, his name could not be at once withdrawn; and for the time during which they were still to appear, he consented to contribute other occasional letters on important social questions. But the interval they covered was short.

On Dickens leaving, Mr. Dilke was called in as "consulting physician," with absolute power in all business matters, and his friend Forster became editor. They at once agreed to lower the price from 5*d.* to 2½*d.*, which in those days, before the abolition of the compulsory stamp, meant but 1½*d.* to the publisher. The immediate result was to raise the circulation from a declining one of 4,000 and under, to an increasing circulation of 22,000 and over. My father worked with Mr. Dilke, purely as a volunteer, in the business department, pushing the sale and advertisements in all directions. This he did because he so thoroughly approved of the views, of the paper on education and social reforms, for which he had long been an ardent worker. Mr. Dilke was very successful in securing first news of important events. Among these was that of the French Revolution of 1848;

and I have a letter now before me, received by my father from Southampton, February 23rd, 1848, acknowledging the receipt of twenty copies of the second edition of "this day's date," containing the important intelligence from France, and stating that the contents were immediately communicated to the principal bankers and merchants in the town, and that "*The Daily News* was the first paper to arrive in Southampton with the intelligence from Paris."

Dickens had known Dilke from his boyhood, and was very fond of him. On his death he wrote to Forster: "Poor Dilke! I am very sorry that the capital old stout-hearted man is dead." Sorrow may also be expressed that no adequate record should remain of a career which for steadfast purpose, conscientious maintenance of opinion, and pursuit of public objects with disregard of self, was one of very high example.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(*To be continued.*)

CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.

(See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461.)

ONE of the first public places that Casanova visited on his arrival in London was a tavern which he calls "Café d'Orange." In the Garnier edition, vi. 346, he says:—

> "Voyant beaucoup de monde dans un café, j'y entrai. C'était le café le plus mal famé de Londres, celui où se réunissait la lie des mauvais sujets de l'Italie qui venaient à passer la Manche";

and on the next page he particularizes it as the "Café d'Orange." In the Rozez edition, v. 427, the description is somewhat different:—

> "J'entre à mon insu au café d'Orange, espèce de taverne ou caverne, où se réunissaient tous les vauriens d'Italie et des autres pays."

In both editions Casanova declares that he was warned at Lyons to avoid this hostelry.

From the first I suspected that the adventurer must have found his way to the Prince of Orange Coffee-House in the Haymarket, which, if newspaper paragraphs are to be trusted, was situated at the bottom corner of the street, opposite the King's Theatre. Owing to its proximity to the Opera-House and the fact that (according to newspaper advertisements) tickets for the benefit performances of Continental artists were to be obtained there, one may conjecture with some reason that the tavern was much patronized by foreigners. Such a surmise, too, is justified by a statement in Henry Angelo's 'Pic-nic,' where, at p. 364, this coffee-house is described as "crowded with foreigners and dancing-masters." It was there that Casanova met Vincenzo Martinelli, the editor of Boccaccio, which circumstance seems to place the identity of the café beyond doubt, for in one of John Wilkes's address-books there is the following entry: "Martinelli, at the Orange Coffee-House, Haymarket."

Possibly Casanova may have maligned the tavern, since fifteen years later Fanny Burney made use of it as an address in her negotiations with the publisher of 'Evelina.' It should be noted that the memoirist uses the colloquial term "Orange" in place of the formal title, "Prince of Orange" Coffee-House.

Martinelli was well known in London as a man of letters, and his acquaintance with Lord Spencer is a testimony to his respectability. In 1752 he published in London his 'Istoria critica della vita civile,' and in 1758 his 'Lettere familiari e critiche'; and MR. RICHARD EDGCUMBE tells us at 8 S. x. 312, that his edition of Boccaccio was published in 1762. While preparing this work he received much friendly criticism and advice from the wealthy and eccentric Thomas Hollis (Francis Blackburne's 'Memoirs of Thomas Hollis,' *passim*), and it is worthy of remark that Horace Walpole speaks of him with deference. He was also the friend of John Wilkes, and a letter from him to the "patriot," addressed to the King's Bench Prison on 25 July, 1769, will be found in the Add. MSS. 30,870, f. 170. It introduces Baron Sieten, "Imperial minister at the Court of Poland," which shows that Martinelli kept good company. Long after Wilkes's discharge he was in the habit of dining with him.

Shortly before his visit to England, Casanova met at Turin an English nobleman whom he calls Lord Percy, and soon after his arrival in London he made the acquaintance of Lord Percy's mother, whom he calls the "Duchess" of Northumberland (Garnier, vi. 365). He was anticipating events. In the year 1763 there was no Duchess of Northumberland, for it was not until 22 October, 1766, that Hugh Smithson, Earl of Northumberland, was created a duke. So, too, the nobleman whom Casanova met

at Turin was then Lord Warkworth, who, of course, became Earl Percy after his father's elevation in the peerage. There is no doubt that it was the Earl of Northumberland's *eldest* son with whom Casanova became friendly at Turin, for at that time his younger brother Algernon was only in his twelfth year, and the description of Lord Percy as a reckless sower of wild oats is quite in keeping with all we know of his early life. Lord Warkworth, later Lord Percy, was on the Continent in 1762, and did not return home till some weeks after Casanova came to England:—

"On Tuesday night [26 July] Lord Warkworth, son of the Earl of Northumberland, arrived at his Lordship's house....from his travels."—*St. James's Chronicle*, 26–28 July, 1763.

Casanova's mistake is quite pardonable, for his acquaintance became far more notorious as Lord Percy than he was as Lord Warkworth, and the memoirist naturally would bear in mind the later title. Mr. Tage E. Bull of Copenhagen, the most learned of Casanovists, agrees with me in this matter, and attributes Casanova's mistake to the "slow apprehension of foreigners with regard to the 'fine shades' of British titles."

It is not at all remarkable that Lady Northumberland neglected to pay Casanova the attention that her warm welcome of him would encourage him to expect. This "jovial heap of contradictions," who, as Walpole declared, would almost shake hands with a cobbler, was not frightened by any report to Casanova's discredit that may have come to her ears. Soon after she met the adventurer she was laid up with an attack of rheumatic fever, and, according to the newspapers, only recovered in time for the celebrations at Lord Warkworth's coming of age on 25 August. These circumstances, and the fact that she and Lord Northumberland left London on 15 September for Ireland, where the earl had been appointed Lord-Lieutenant, explain her apparent neglect of her son's friend. Obviously, she had far too much to occupy her attention in July and August to spare a thought for Casanova. Lord Warkworth, too, accompanied his parents to Dublin, and did not return to London till 9 November for the meeting of Parliament (he was M.P. for Westminster), when the exciting incidents of the Wilkes controversy were sufficient to make him forget the Italian gentleman whom he had met at Turin.

It is a remarkable fact that Casanova never mentions John Wilkes, notwithstanding the fact that he was the most talked-of man in Great Britain while the memoirist was in London.

One morning when Casanova went for a ride on horseback with Gabrielle, one of the Hanoverian sisters (whose identity it should be possible to solve, since an important clue is provided in the 'Mémoires'), he alighted for London at a place which he calls Bame. "Nous avons fait cette course en vingt-cinq minutes, et il y a près de dix milles" (Garnier, vii. 50). The spot must have been on the road to St. Albans, as Lord Pembroke soon passed by, bound for that town; so I venture the conjecture that Casanova wrote Barné, meaning Barnet (which is ten miles out of London on the St. Albans road), and that his editor, as is so often the case, still further distorted his spelling of an English name. I have not discovered that Lord Pembroke, who was a very conspicuous figure in the annals of gallantry of his day, had a seat at St. Albans, as Casanova alleges. Casanovian chronology may be helped forward, however, by the newspaper chronicle of this nobleman's movements in the summer of 1763. According to the daily press, he arrived in London from his seat at Wilton on 13 July, and on 3 September left again in company with the Duke of York for his Wiltshire house. It is possible, however, that he was back in town before the middle of the month. Commodore the Hon. Augustus Hervey, who was Casanova's companion so often, is said by the newspapers also to have left London with the Duke of York's party on 3 September. He had been appointed to the command of the Centurion man-of-war, on which the Duke sailed for his tour in the Mediterranean; but, according to Horace Walpole, "the press of soldiers was so warm that Augustus Hervey could not be spared to attend the Duke of York," so he may have been back in London soon after the departure of his Royal Highness on 23 September.

It is interesting to compare Casanova's account of the ball given at Carlisle House on Tuesday, 24 January, 1764, in honour of the Prince of Brunswick, with that of the contemporary newspapers. The following paragraph appeared in *The St. James's Chronicle*, 24–26 January, 1764:—

"On Tuesday night a grand ball and entertainment was given to the Prince of Brunswick at Madame Conolley's [*sic*] Concert Room in Soho Square: there were present H.R.H. Duke of Cumberland and upwards of 250 of the Nobility. The ball was opened by the Prince of Brunswick and the Duchess of Richmond, and continued till

six o'clock yesterday morning."—Cf. Casanova's description, Garnier, vi. 352–3.

I have looked through the files of *The St. James's Chronicle* from June, 1763, to June, 1764, but have found no allusion to the window-card advertisement, the examination before Sir John Fielding, or the incident of the parrot, all of which, from what Casanova tells us, ought to be there.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

GOTHAM IN DERBYSHIRE.

(See 10 S. viii. 8.)

My original communication on this subject appeared in the issue for 6 July, 1907, but failed to elicit any further information. It concerned the place-name "Gotham" occurring on modern maps (instance particularly the 6-in Ordnance map) in the vicinity of Parwich, Derbyshire, and on the line of the High Peak Railway. It seemed reasonable to conclude that this Derbyshire Gotham was perhaps but a relatively modern nickname, or second-hand reflection, of the original Nottinghamshire Gotham.

In the eighth volume of Messrs. Phillimore's 'Derbyshire Marriage Registers,' 1911, which embraces Parwich, there occur among the Parwich marriages several parties described as "of Gotham." The obscurity of the place, however, may be gauged from the circumstance that the able transcriber, Mr. L. L. Simpson of Derby—with whom I at once communicated—was unaware that such a place-name existed in the county, having assumed that the references were to the well-known Nottinghamshire Gotham. Had such been the case, however, it cannot be doubted that—even after allowance is made for the laxity of old-time clerks—some reference to the county would have been made, for the whole width of Derbyshire separates Parwich from Notts.

However, Mr. Simpson, on receipt of my letter, at once agreed that the references in the Parwich register could only be to the obscure local Gotham. Further, he very kindly searched, on my behalf, various Derbyshire books and other records, with the following results:—

"Gotam" first occurs (so far as can be found) on Burdett's map of Derbyshire, 1762–7.

Glover's 'Directory of Derbyshire,' 1829, gives the names of four farmers living at Gotham.

The same 'Directory' for 1846 definitely describes Gotham as a hamlet in the parish of Parwich.

White's 'History' of the county, 1857, very curiously renders the name "Gottom"—an archaic form of the Notts Gotham.

Kelly's 'Directory,' 1891, gives the name of one farmer living at Gotham.

The same work for 1908, I find, in the list of Parwich residents, includes two farmers located at Gotham.

The Rev. C. P. H. Reynolds, M.A., Vicar of Parwich, in response to an inquiry, wrote me: "Gotham in this parish is a name covering two farms."

However, the circumstance that there were four farmers here in 1829, plus the fact that it was deemed worthy of a place on the map of a century and a half ago, justifies the assumption that the place has suffered the ordinary rural disease of depopulation, and consequently that this Derbyshire Gotham was formerly of greater importance than at present. The suffix "ham" might, perhaps, be considered to support this view.

The earliest reference to Gotham in the printed Parwich marriages occurs under date 1708, which at least proves the name on this spot to be upwards of two centuries old. As the register commences in 1640, it is, of course, possible that the unprinted baptisms and burials may comprise earlier allusions. Even so, however, this would not suffice to carry the name far enough back to remove the possibility of its having originated in a nickname, when we remember how early the Gotham tales were popular, and likewise the various recorded instances of the application of the nickname.

I may, however, mention that a Derbyshire authority, whom I am not at liberty to name, assures me that this Gotham is just as old a Saxon place-name as any in the county.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

BOOK WITH ROBERT BURTON'S AUTOGRAPH. (See 10 S. viii. 326; 11 S. i. 325; iv. 44.)—I am indebted to MR. J. H. DAVIES for kindly drawing my attention to an item in Mr. Bernard Halliday's Catalogue No. 31 (Leicester), namely, William Burton's 'The Description of Leicester Shire,' 1622, bearing Robert Burton's autograph on the title. The account, however, given in the catalogue greatly overrates the rarity of this autograph. It was Robert Burton's common practice to put his name or initials on the title-pages of his books, and, as may be seen

at the above references, there are hundreds of volumes in the Bodleian and Christ Church libraries that were formerly in his possession; while presentation copies of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy' containing his signature are in the libraries of Brasenose College and the British Museum; and two books with his autograph that have appeared in booksellers' catalogues are noticed at the last two references. It is excusable to regard the present instance as of especial interest. The title-page of 'The Description of Leicester Shire' has a small engraving of the Burtons' house at Lindley, where Robert was born. The work itself is quoted by name in the introduction to 'The Anatomy' ('Democritus to the Reader'), ed. 1624, p. 12, "to borrow a line or two of mine elder Brother," and there are other points of contact between the two books "quæ nunc perscribere longum est."

Edward Bensly.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

Farringdon Ward.—This City ward is known to be so called from William and Nicholas de Farndone, who were successively Aldermen of the ward towards the close of the thirteenth century and the early part of the fourteenth. Nicholas in his will, dated 1334, describes his aldermanry as that of "Farndone within Ludgate and without"; but the ward was commonly known as the "Ward of Farndone" or "Farringdon Ward" down to 1394, when by statute 17 Ric. II. cap. 13 it was divided into two wards, viz., Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without, a separate Alderman being allowed to each. A point, however, which I think may be worthy of notice is that as early as 1301 I find both the Ward of Nicholas de Farndone Within and the Ward of Nicholas de Farndone Without separately mentioned in a Coroner's Roll of the City, as if they were looked upon as distinct wards (and not parts of the same ward) at that early date.

Reginald R. Sharpe.

Guildhall, E.C.

Intercommunication: Die Brücke. (See also 10 S. iii 243; iv. 135.)—All bibliographers and investigators will be pleased to learn of the establishment of an international clearing-house or exchange, known as Die Brücke (= the bridge), under the presidency of Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipsic, who a couple of years ago received a Nobel prize for his excellent work in chemical research. Die Brücke, which has not yet commenced the publication of an official organ, has its headquarters at No. 30, Schwindstrasse, Munich. The minimum subscription for membership at present is six marks per year. National branches in other countries will, no doubt, be established in due course.

The serious investigator to-day no longer rests content with printed literature. Students of all subjects must eventually find some means of getting into communication with others interested in the question at issue. At this point Die Brücke aims to afford practical assistance. Without trespassing upon the work of any other existing society, national or international, it seeks to establish such interrelations with all as will make it a central body or clearing-house of unlimited scope and usefulness. It has appropriated a fertile field which gives promise of fruitfulness. Eugene F. McPike.

135, Park Row, Chicago.

Casanoviana.—(1) Some interesting particulars of the Casanova families will be found in Jal's 'Dictionnaire critique de Biographie et d'Histoire, deuxième édition,' 1872. Refer to the article on François Joseph Casanova, membre de l'Académie Royale, brother to Jacques. See also pp. 100, 773, 1177, and errata, p. 1329.

At the head of the article Jal gives Joseph's birth and death as 1727-1801, but in the fifth column he shows that Joseph died 8 Juillet, 1802, and not 1805 as stated in the dictionaries. But besides this error Jal himself points out three others: thus col. 329b, tenth line below the facsimile of Joseph's signature, for "plus" read "moins"; and p. 330, line 18, for "quarante ans" read "quarante-huit ans"; and line 29, for "jour pour jour" read "un peu plus de." I give these in detail because they will be useful to those who only have the first edition of Jal's great work. Ralph Thomas.

(2) Don Joseph Marrati or Marcati, *alias* "Don Bepe il Cadetto," afterwards Comte Afflisio: "à son accent je le reconnus pour Napolitain" ('Mémoires,' i. 363, Garnier edition). Lord Glenbervie (about 1776) writes of Cagliostro, in whose lawsuit he was employed during that year or thereabouts:—

"I thought his person and manner not unlike those of another famous Italian cheat whom I often dined with at Prince Kaunitz's at Vienna, Col. Affligio. I believe both the one and the other were Neapolitans."—'The Glenbervie Journals,' p. 87.

A. Francis Steuart.

79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

YORKSHIREMEN IN AMERICA, 1657–1794.—The following brief notes are taken from voluminous extracts made from wills at York by the late John Sykes, M.D., F.S.A., of Doncaster :—

1657. Thomas Wilson, the elder, sometime citizen and clothworker of London, now resident at Ryecroft in the parish of Rawmarsh. My cousin Thomas Brownell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, New England.

1669. Thomas Kirke, of North Anston, yeoman. To my wife Elizabeth all my estate real and personal in Virginia, she paying all my debts in the said colony.

1695. Seth Sothill, Esq., of Thorne, and afterwards of Carolina in America.

1706. Edward Beale, of Leeds, gent. My mother Elizabeth Beale; Mrs. Christian Vaughan, who enjoys an estate in Barbados, of which said Elizabeth has the reversion.

1720. Josias Hawksworth, of Monkbrettongrange, yeoman. To Ann, wife of Joseph Charlesworth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 18*l.* if she claim it within 2 years.

1738. William Wharton, clerk, late of the Island of Nevis, W.I.

1744. Edmund Withers, of Doncaster, clerk. My brother Thomas W., of the Island of Barbadoes, and his two daughters.

1765. Bulleine Knight, of Otley, clerk. My son Robert, surgeon in the East Indies: my second son William, sailed to Carolina, West Indies.

1781. Francis Hall, of Tankersley, clerk. My brother Charles in Jamaica.

1793. Jane Farrer, late of Doncaster, now of Bath, widow of Henry F. My cousin John Beale of Newark, afterwards of London, only son of my late uncle Richard Beale, late of Rhode Island.

1794. Matthias Harwood, of Doncaster, grocer. My son Robert, of Philadelphia, North America.

W. C. B.

"HONOURS" TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE: ARCHBISHOP MACLAGAN.—In his 'William Dalrymple Maclagan, Archbishop of York,' chap. iii., Mr. F. D. How remarks on

"the extraordinary rapidity and ease with which Mr. Maclagan was able to master the contents of a book, a gift which would of course have been an invaluable help to him had he sought for honours at Cambridge";

and says, later on, that certain things have been quoted

"in order to give some idea of the powers of mind possessed by Mr. Maclagan at the time when, content with an ordinary pass degree, he was seeking ordination."—P. 34.

Mr. F. D. How does not seem to know that the fact of his hero's having come out a Junior Optime proves that he faced the Tripos with success (pp. 30, 32), instead of submitting to the Poll. ST. SWITHIN.

ROGER LANCASTER, PRIEST. (See 10 S. x. 386.)—He was not alive in 1623. The 'Third Douay Diary,' whose author at this period was the Rev. John Jackson, records his death at the English College, Douay, on 20 Aug., 1598, in these words :—

"Die vigesimo D. Rogerius Lancaster perfectissimus omnium quos ab incunabulis videram hujus mundi spretor sine metu et motu hac vita cessit." *i.e.*, "on the 20th Mr. Roger Lancaster, the most perfect contemner of this world of all whom I had seen from my cradle-days, fearlessly and quietly departed this life." — Catholic Record Society, x. 3.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MONTAIGNE ON THE SUPPRESSION OF TACITUS.—In Montaigne's 'Essays,' book ii. chap. xix. (Hazlitt's translation), is the following remarkable passage :—

"It is certain that in those first times, when our religion began to gain authority with the laws, zeal armed many against all sorts of Pagan books (Vopiscus, in 'Tacit. Imp.,' c. 10), by which the learned suffer an exceeding great loss: a disorder that I conceive did more prejudice to letters than all the flames of the barbarians. Of this Cornelius Tacitus is a very good witness,* for though the Emperor Tacitus his kinsman had by express order furnished all the libraries in the world with his work, nevertheless one entire copy could not escape the curious search of those who desired to abolish it, *for only five or six idle clauses that were contrary to our belief.*"

Where did Montaigne find the fact italicized? It surely was not his conjecture, or he would hardly specify the number of anti-Christian clauses.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

FRITH'S 'ROAD TO RUIN' AND 'RACE FOR WEALTH.'—I have for some time past been endeavouring, but so far without success, to discover where the originals of these historical paintings now are. Neither the artist's son nor the leading art dealers in the West End are able to enlighten me, so I appeal to 'N. & Q.,' feeling assured that there are others besides myself who would be interested to know. 'The Road to Ruin' was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1878, and depicted in five tableaux the

* Hazlitt has "testimony." The French is *tesmoing.*

career of a young spendthrift, showing him first in his university days, afterwards as the leading object of the ring men's attention on the rails of the Royal Enclosure at Ascot, and, finally, on the point of taking his own life. 'The Race for Wealth,' also a series of five paintings, illustrates the ups and downs of a bogus-company promoter, the chagrin of his ruined victims, his trial at the Old Bailey, and his final tramp with other convicts in the quadrangle of old Millbank Prison. It took Frith the best part of two years to paint, and the enormous pains he took to be exact in every detail forms one of the most interesting chapters in his own 'Autobiography,' published by Bentley in 1887. Even Baron Huddleston donned his judicial robes and sat for the portrait of the judge. This set was never in the Academy, but was exhibited at the King Street Galleries in 1880, where thousands of people paid the necessary shilling (which included a descriptive pamphlet by Tom Taylor, which I should like to get) to view it. I have discovered that it was purchased by Agnews for 400*l.* at a sale at Christie's in 1896. They tell me they subsequently resold the pictures to a Continental dealer, but have no knowledge where they now are. Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' say?

Frith's other chief masterpieces, 'The Derby Day' and 'The Railway Station,' are respectively in the Tate Gallery and in the King's collection. The first named, which drew such a mob at the Academy, has been exhibited all over the world.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

SAINTS' GARDEN.—I have heard of a garden so called, situated, I believe, in Cheshire, where blossoms grow that are named after the holy men and women in the Calendar.

Any information respecting this garden and its contents is desired.

M. L. D.

Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

'ZORIADA; OR, VILLAGE ANNALS.'—Is the author of this novel, published in London in 1786, known? A copy of it, marked "T. Marcer's Circulating Library in Andover," has recently been presented to the Bodleian Library by Mr. E. S. Dodgson, who also furnished several interesting details concerning it to a Cornish paper of recent date. From these I gather that the B.M. authorities were anxious to secure this particular copy, since they possess only an incomplete replica, and that a French version, issued in 1787. Mr. Dodgson, although he does not say why, supposes the writer "to have been a lady." The scene of the story is laid near Plymouth; French is quoted freely; classical literature is referred to, as also are Dryden, Hobbes, Milton, Pope, and "Shakspear"; some curious expressions, such as "mahap," and "trepan" for "entrap," are used; and the devil is termed "Old Scratch." The Bodleian is to be congratulated on having stolen a march on the B.M. in the possession of this odd specimen of eighteenth-century literature.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

ARCHIBALD ERSKINE.—I should feel obliged if some one could favour me with the date of Archibald Erskine mentioned in this inscription: "Ex dono Archibaldi Areskini Armigeri Londini." Please reply direct.

W. BAYNE.

Training College, Dundee.

GARDINER FAMILY.—I have a coat of arms before me of the Gardiners: the coat is Az., between a chevron erm. three griffins' heads erased or. I find this coat registered in Berry and Edmondson as that of the Gardiners of Oxfordshire in 1578. Can any one tell me in what part of the county the Gardiners lived or where their home was?

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

HAYDON'S JOURNALS.—Dr. Knapp, in his 'Life of Borrow,' refers to the painter Haydon's unpublished Journals, "kindly placed at my disposition by his granddaughter." Can any reader tell me where these Journals now are? Haydon's biography by Tom Taylor I know, and also the 'Correspondence and Table Talk.'

CLEMENT SHORTER.

GOVER SURNAME.—Can any correspondent tell me the derivation of the surname Gover? Was it originally a variant of Gower?

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

CROMWELL AND VANE.—At a certain period in the lives of these men their mutual affection was so great that they had pet names for each other. Cromwell was "Brother Fountain," and Vane "Brother Heron." Has any explanation or suggestion as to these names ever been given? I should be grateful for information on the point. I see that Carlyle speaks of a village of Cromwell or Crumwell, and remarks, "Well of Crum, whatever that may be." Can "Fountain" have any connexion with

this? Then has "Heron" any connexion with Sir Henry Vane? Or is there any heraldic explanation of the names? I have not by me the arms of the Vanes or of Cromwell. J. Willcock.

Lerwick, Shetland.

Geronomo.—Is anything known of Geronomo, said to have been of the household of James II., and to have built or lived at Luddington House, Egham, Surrey?

Frederic Turner.

Biographical Information Wanted.—

1. The Nonsense Club.—According to Mr. C. B. Phillimore's edition of 'Alumni Westmonasterienses' (1852), p. 328, this Club was composed of William Cowper, Geo. Colman, Robert Lloyd, Bonnell Thornton, Joseph Hill, and two other Westminster men. Who were these two others?

2. Lord Barry.—In Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey' (1868), p. 420, the following quotation occurs: "I have placed Lord Barry," says Cecil, "at the Dean's at Westminster." Can any correspondent give me the reference to the authority from which this quotation is taken?

3. The Rev. Thomas Jackson, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.—When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xxix. 90, does not give this information. In 'Alumni Oxonienses' he is described as the son of John Jackson of Chancery Lane, but in the list of the candidates for election into St. Peter's College, Westminster, his father is styled Henry Jackson of London. Is it possible to obtain the correct particulars of his parentage?

G. F. R. B.

Londres: London: Londinium.—It is very interesting to know how we got the *h* into Thames (see Prof. Skeat's note, *ante*, p. 45); but how did the French get the *r* into Londres? D. O.

Casanova.—I have a copy of the 'Lettere della Nobil Donna Silvia Belegno alla Nobil Donzella Laura Guzzoni,' which in Melzi's 'Dizionario di op. anonimi e pseudonimi,' *s.v.* Belegno (vol. i. 120), is said to be by Casanova. In my copy A2 in the first part, and B 1 in the second part, are wanting, having apparently been cut out. Have other copies the same defect? Or, if not, what did these leaves contain?

J. F. R.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—

Subdued to what it worked in.

I have a vague recollection of having seen this, but cannot recall where, except that a "dyer's hand" occurs in connexion with it.

G. M. H. Playfair.

[And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
Shakespeare, Sonnet CXI.]

1. Cor ad cor loquitur (Cardinal Newman's motto.)
2. Intus si recte, ne labora.
3. Kühn ist das Mühen, herrlich der Lohn.
4. That most perfect of antiques
They call the Genius of the Vatican,
Which seems too beauteous to endure itself
In this mixed world.
5. Ihr Anblick giebt den Engeln Stärke.
[Goethe's 'Faust': Prolog im Himmel.]
6. Till books, and schools, and courts, and honours seem
The far-off echo of a sickly dream.
7. Je suis venu trop tard dans un monde trop vieux.
8. Sur l'Hymette j'ai éveillé les abeilles.
9. The scent of violets hidden in the grass.
[The smell of violets hidden in the green.
Tennyson's 'Dream of Fair Women.']
10. Quis Deus, incertum: est Deus, or Quis Deus incertum: habitat Deus.
11. Je souffre; il est trop tard; le monde s'est fait vieux;
Une immense espérance a traversé la terre;
Malgré nous vers le ciel il faut lever les yeux.
12. Malgré moi l'infini me tourmente.
13. Lay myself upon the knees
Of Doom, and take mine everlasting ease.

John B. Wainewright.

The law condemns the man or woman
Who steals the goose from off the common,
But leaves the greater villain loose
Who steals the common from the goose.

F. F. H.

[Other versions are supplied at 7 S. vi. 469; vii. 98; 8 S. x. 273; but the authorship is doubtful.]

I should be glad to know who is the author of the following lines, and where they are to be found:—

The East bent low and bowed her head
In silence and disdain;
She heard the legions thunder past,
Then plunged in thought again.

It seems that they are not in 'The Light of Asia,' and are not by Matthew Arnold.

A. B. G.

[The lines run thus:—

The East bow'd low before the blast
In patient, deep disdain;
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again.

They are part of a well-known passage in Matthew Arnold's 'Obermann Once More.']

Stewart Family, Scotland and Ireland. — Did Andrew Stewart of Bonnytoun, Ayr (1620), second son of Robert Stewart of West Braes and Haltoun de Loncardie, Perth, son of Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, whose daughter married John Knox, or any grandson of this Robert Stewart whose name was Andrew Stewart, migrate from Scotland and settle at Gortigal, in the county Tyrone, about 1627? Or can any of your readers state the parentage of Capt. Andrew Stewart (a native of Scotland), who settled at Gortigal in 1627, and was the ancestor of the family of Stewart, Bart., of Athenry, Ireland? Had Robert Stewart of Roberton, Scotland, who had a grant of land in Ulster in 1609, any sons or grandsons who migrated to Tyrone at this period? or had Sir James Stewart of Bonnytoun, 1608? If so, what were their names, and who were the fathers of Robert Stewart of Roberton, and Sir James Stewart? Herbert A. Carter.

Jane and Robert Porter.—1. Jane Porter died 1850, authoress of 'Scottish Chiefs,' 'Thaddaeus of Warsaw,' &c. In several old books, also in 'A Happy Half-Century,' by Agnes Repplier, 'Jane Porter's Diary' is alluded to. Can any one tell me where it is to be seen, and if it was published, or is only in MS.?

2. Sir Robert Ker Porter is described in 'D.N.B.' as being descended from Sir Endymion Porter, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles I. Who stated this as a fact? What foundation is there for such a statement? Can any reader throw light on the subject? The College of Heralds, Queen Victoria Street, have no record of his arms or pedigree, as I have inquired there. Helen Violet Porter.

Donnycarney House, Dublin.

Tobacconists' Highlanders.—Reference is made at p. 64 to the Highlander of Tottenham Court Road. This was lent to the Old London Exhibition, Whitechapel Art Gallery, last December.

Mr. A. M. Broadley, in his 'Nicotine and its Rariora,' gives the card, dated 1765, of "William Kebb, at ye Highlander ye corner of Pall Mall, facing St. James's, Haymarket," and he says the Highlander was a favourite tobacconists' sign for 200 years.

When and where did these Highlander signs originate, and had they any connexion with meetings of Jacobites in this country?

J. Landfear Lucas.

Glendora, Hindhead.

[See 10 S. vii. 47, 92, 115, 137, 457; xi. 305, 307, 396.

Jane Austen and the Word "Manor."—In 'Persuasion,' chap. iii., Mr. Shepherd, the lawyer, describes Admiral Croft as a desirable tenant of Kellynch, the seat of Sir Walter Elliot. The Admiral

"knew what rent a ready-furnished house of that consequence might fetch—should not have been surprised if Sir Walter had asked more—had enquired about the manor—would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it—said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed—quite the gentleman."

In 'Pride and Prejudice,' chap. iv., it is said of Mr. Bingley, the tenant of Netherfield, that "as he was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor," he might probably be content to remain there as a tenant, "and leave the next generation to purchase."

What, precisely, was meant by "the liberty of a manor" 100 years ago? Surely not mere sporting rights, which would belong to all landowners, whether lords of manors or not. Yet what other manorial rights would be "deputed" or transferred to a tenant? B. B.

"Bartholomew ware."—In one of James Howell's epistles (1594–1666) I read "your Latin epistolizers go freighted with mere Bartholomew ware." What was this?

M. L. R. Breslar.

Thomas Wymondesold of Lambeth, 1693.—Particulars required of the above, who in that year gave the chimes to Southwell Minster. No clue is to be found in the book on the Surrey bell-founders, nor in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

Were the bells also from Surrey? If so, whose? John A. Randolph.

'London Chronicle': 'Monthly Review.'—Can any one inform me of the history of these two periodicals, which were both printed by William Strahan in the eighteenth century? R. A. A. L.

The Lumber Troopers.—I shall be obliged for any particulars concerning this society, which flourished *circa* 1770.

Horace Bleackley.

Register Transcribers of 1602.—Is there any reason to believe that when the earliest parish registers were transcribed on to parchment, about the year 1602, professional scriveners found employment by travelling from parish to parish and performing the work of transcription, as ordained by the Act regulating parish registers passed towards the close of Elizabeth's reign?

In the Ilfracombe registers we have this note: "George Milton sen. wrote this Register book in yere of our Lord 1602." Has the handwriting of the "parchment transcriptions" in any set of contiguous parishes been shown to be that of one man? Many of these transcriptions are beautifully done and are very legible, in most cases offering a great contrast to the writing for the years 1603–4–5, &c. J. H. R.

Replies.

'THE MARRIED MEN'S FEAST; OR, THE BANQUET AT BARNET,' 1671.

(11 S. v. 29.)

The full title-page of this pamphlet is as follows:—

"The | married mens Feast, | or, | the Banquet at | Barnet | being | an invitation to all those married persons | who are master over their wives to a great dinner provided | at Barnet on Michaelmas day next. | Together | with the articles to be enquired on of all | those that are to be admitted to the Feast with the several | dishes and dainties provided for them |

Come all away do not this feast neglect
Unless it be such men as are Hen-peckt,
For these there is no room as you shall see,
The others welcome, welcome, welcome be.

London. | Printed by Peter Lillicrap for John Clark at the Harp and Bible in | West-Smith-Field. 1671." Pp. 6.

The following extracts will give the character of this "Banquet," which was evidently a jest:—

"Oh yes, O yes, O yes, All manner of married persons, high or low, rich or poor, wise or simple, gentlemen or beggars, that can truly and honestly answer in the affirmative to all these questions hereafter mentioned: You are hereby invited gratis to a special feast provided for you at Barnet, in the county of Hertford upon Michaelmas day next between the hours of eleven and twelve, where you shall be accommodated with all things necessary for the dignity of such a feast."

Then follow the questions to be asked of the "married men" about their wives, some of which are not suitable to print:—

"Does she rise before you in the morning and make you a fire against your rising, warming your slippers or shoes against your putting them on?

"Does she if dinner or supper be ready when you are at the Ale house or Tavern submissively stay for your coming home and not eat one bit thereof until you are come?

"Does she keep silence when you bid her hold her peace and not talk in her sleep? In sum does she go at your command, come at your call, and be obedient to you in everything she is appointed to do."

"Most women have tongues as long as a Bell rope and as loud as the Clapper, like to a river always running and making as big a noise as the cataracts of Nilus, that deaf [*sic*] all the inhabitants thereabouts."

It continues:—

"The premisses considered, it is to be thought there will not be such a great appearance of these married masters, but that the town of Barnet will be able to contain and maintain them all without the help of adjacent parishes....And therefore I believe the butchers may have no great trading for this feast, since some suppose the leg of a lark may satisfie all those that can swear truly their wives are obedient to them in everything they are bidden to do...."

"*The manner how this Feast is to be ushered on to the table.*

"Before the dishes first march six trumpeters playing on bagpipes the tune of Chevy Chase—a very martial tune.

"In the second place go four fidlers playing on Jews harps...

"Then just before the dishes two lusty men such as was Ascapart, page to Bevis of Southampton, to make way and to keep the people off from thronging upon the servitors.

"Then marches a gentleman usher in a red scarlet cloak with white silver lace upon it.

"And after that comes the servitors bareheaded, with the dishes in their hands, all of them Henpeckt fellows, and therefore wearing ropes about their shoulders, instead of towels, to signifie what they deserve for suffering their wives to become their masters.

"Then let all Land men that would not go to sea in the Henpeckt friggot at their first mitation [? initiation] into the state of matrimony, be sure to keep the bridle in their own hands [that] they be not jade-ridden by a scolding wife, for win a day at first and you may with ease keep it afterwards, but if (fie on such a but) you yield the day at first, your case is very pitiful, yes so pitiful that next to a man riding up Holborn Hill westwards....I know none worse.

Fore warn'd, fore armed for this you may protest
Those that are Henpeckt come not to this Feast."

The above is the pith of the pamphlet, a copy of which is in the Bodleian, and is entered in the Catalogue under 'Barnet.' It belongs to Antony Wood's collection (press-mark, Wood, 654 a. 26), and is evidently part of the collection of printed books left by Antony Wood in November, 1695, to the Ashmolean Museum, and transferred to the Bodleian in October, 1858. No separate catalogue of this strange and valuable collection of books has been printed, and the 'D.N.B.' is wrong in saying that such a catalogue was published by William Huddesford. Huddesford published a Catalogue of Wood's MSS. in 1761, but not of his books. The pamphlet in question is bound up with about thirty other pamphlets upon kindred subjects. It is a fine copy, with

"raw" edges just as it left the printer. The publisher, John Clarke, carried on business 1650–82. He was successor at "The Harp and Bible" to Richard Harper, and was succeeded by James Bissel. "The Harp and Bible" published especially ballads, broadsides, and such pamphlets as 'The Married Men's Feast.' An extensive list of Clarke's ballad publications may be found in Lord Crawford's 'Catalogue of Ballads' (privately printed, 1890), p. 537.

'The Married Men's Feast' is referred to in Hazlitt's 'Handbook,' 1867, p. 391, where it is entered for some reason under the heading 'Middlesex.' No clue is there given as to where the copy catalogued by Hazlitt may be found. Hazlitt spells the name of the printer incorrectly as "Peter-Lillitrap." His correct name was Peter Lilliecrap, and he was a native of Queathiock, co. Cornwall. In the time of the Civil War he served in the Royalist army. He was first at "The Crooked Billet" on Addle Hill, and secondly at "The Five Bells," near the church in Clerkenwell Close. A short time before the date of the publication of 'The Married Men's Feast' he was registered as employing one press, one apprentice, one compositor, and one pressman.

A. L. Humphreys.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Has Mr. Gerish a note of 'A True Relation of a Devilish Attempt to Fire the Town of Barnet' (see 5 S. vi. 169, 297)? Copy in Guildhall Library, London, 'Political Tracts, 1655–1706,' No. 20.

George Potter.

10, Priestwood Mansions, Highgate, N.

Spanish Titles granted to Irishmen (11 S. v. 69).—I am afraid I do not know of any book which gives definite data with regard to the titles granted by Philip IV. of Spain to the Irishmen who fought in the "Wars of the Netherlands," but it is possible Don Francisco Fernandez de Bethencourt may deal with this subject before he has finished his 'Historia Genealogica de la Monarquia Español.' Some information as to the pedigrees can be found in the papers relating to Spanish military orders such as Calatrava, Alcantara, Carlos III., &c., in the Archivos nacionales, Pasco de Rigoletos, Madrid, as some fifty Irishmen were enrolled in these orders. The services of the officers of the Irish regiments — Dublin, Irlanda, Hybernia, Comerford, Macauliffe, Ultonia, Limerick, Waterford—and of the Irish officers in the originally Scotch regiments Edimburgo and Wauchope, may be seen at Simancas. In the eighteenth century they are chronicled under the names of their regiments, but in the seventeenth century under the names of the officers themselves.

V. Hussey Walsh.

Samuel Greatheed (11 S. iv. 347; v. 71).—Mr. Courtney's excellent account of this worthy at the later reference omits what is to me his one point of interest, namely, the fact that his portrait was painted by Romney. This portrait, a three-quarters (*i.e.*, 30 in. by 25 in.), has never been traced. It was painted early in 1795, and dispatched to Newport Pagnell on 14 May of that year. His acquaintance with Romney was doubtless brought about by his friendship with Cowper and Hayley. He preached a sermon on Cowper's death at Olney, 18 May, 1800, which was printed; he sent a copy to the artist, inscribed "To Mr. Romney, from the author," and this identical copy was offered in the second-hand book catalogue of Mr. Hollings some time since. *The Monthly Magazine* of January, 1803, had the following announcement:—

"The Rev. Mr. Greatheed, of Newport Pagnell, has in considerable forwardness a General History of Missions, in which he is assisted by Mr. Burder, of Coventry. The work is expected to make three or four volumes in octavo; and the first will be ready for delivery early in the spring."

The portrait to which Mr. Courtney refers as having been published in *The Evangelical Magazine* of April, 1794, cannot, of course, have been the Romney picture.

W. Roberts.

Allow me to correct a misprint in Mr. Courtney's very interesting account of my grandfather. For "the Rev. Samuel Rothey Straitland" (*ante*, p. 72, col. 1) read Samuel Roffey Maitland. He was the author of 'The Dark Ages' and 'The Reformation,' and grandfather of the late Prof. Maitland.

The family is much indebted to Mr. Courtney.

J. Greatheed.

Corringham Rectory, Essex.

Families: Duration in Male Line (11 S. v. 27, 92).—Sir W. Bull's idea is supported by the following extracts from the Introduction to Burke's 'Extinct Peerages,' 1883:—

"1. Not one of the honours now exist conferred by William Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., or John.

"2. All the English Dukedoms created from the institution of the order down to the commencement of the reign of Charles II. are gone except only, Norfolk, Somerset, and Cornwall.

"3. Winchester and Worcester are the only existing Marquessates older than the reign of George III.

"4. Of all the English Earldoms created by the Normans, Plantagenets, and Tudors, eleven only remain.

"5. The present House of Lords cannot claim amongst its members a single male descendant of any one of the Barons who were chosen to enforce Magna Charta, or of any one of the Peers who are known to have fought at Agincourt; and the noble house of Wrottesley is the solitary existing family among the Lords which can boast of a male descent from a founder of the Order of the Garter."

And this volume was published in 1883!

TERTIUS.

HENRY DOWNES MILES (11 S. v. 69).—The following is taken from 'Modern English Biography,' by Frederic Boase (1897), vol. ii. col. 871, a biographical dictionary which in many respects seems to meet the requirements of MR. C. K. SHORTER:—

"Henry Downes Miles, b. 1806; sub-editor of *The Constitution*, 1833, which was started in opposition to *The Times*; subsequently on *The Crown*; ring reporter to the London daily press and *Bell's Life in London* many years; retired 1871; edited *The Sporting Magazine*; translated M. J. E. Sue's 'The Mysteries of Paris,' 1846, and 'The Wandering Jew,' 1846; edited 'The Licensed Victuallers' Year-Book,' 1873, and 'The Sportsman's Companion,' 1863–4, twelve parts only; author of 'The Life of J. Grimaldi,' 1838; 'Dick Turpin,' 4th ed., 1845; 'Claude du Val,' 1850; 'The Anglo-Indian Word Book,' 1858; 'The Book of Field Sports and Library of Veterinary Knowledge,' 1860–63; 'Miles' Modern Practical Farrier,' 1863–64; 'English Country Life,' 1868–69; 'Pugilistica, being One Hundred and Forty-Four Years of the History of British Boxing,' 3 vols., 1880–81. D. Wood Green, Middlesex, Feb., 1889."

It was stated many years ago that 'Pugilistica' was written in order to discharge a debt owing by the author to the publishers of the work—Weldon & Co., 9, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. I have not been able to obtain any confirmation of this story.

ARTHUR MYNOTT.

I think MR. SHORTER will find what he wants in Boase's 'Modern English Biography.' Four volumes are published; the first was in 1892; and there are two articles of mine on it at 8 S. i. 487 and xiv. 62. Moreover, 'M.E.B.' is referred to in every volume of 'N. & Q.' If MR. SHORTER will first consult Mr. G. F. Barwick's eighteenpenny pocket-book, 'The Pocket Remembrancer of History and Biography,' which is professedly compiled from 'M.E.B.' (and other sources), he will generally be able, as in the case before us, to get an idea whether the person he wants is in 'M.E.B.'

The chief facts about H. D. Miles are duly chronicled in 'M.E.B.,' vol. ii. 871. Unfortunately, Mr. Boase, who has spent upwards of 1,000*l.* in endeavouring to supply us with such information as MR. SHORTER suggests is required, was unable to ascertain the exact date of Miles's death. He only says Miles died "February, 1889." What was the exact day?

In his preface Mr. Boase enumerates the classes of people deceased since 1850 that are to be found in his book, and, beginning with Privy Councillors, comes down to "sporting celebrities, eccentric characters, and notorious criminals." Of these last, several who had committed unspeakable atrocities are in vol. iv., the last volume published.

RALPH THOMAS.

THE SUN AS THE MANGER (11 S. iv. 469).—"Driving out a nail with a nail" might be the Shakespearian phrase for explaining the astrological quotation—seemingly mistaken—by another from a book repeatedly mentioning "Juno suckling the infant Jove." Whether this book is trustworthy technically I know not; it says ('Star Lore of All Ages,' by W. T. Olcott, London, 1911, p. 89):—

"Cancer is celebrated chiefly because it contains the great naked-eye star cluster 'Præsepe,' the so-called 'Manger,' from which two asses, represented by stars near by, are supposed to feed."

The sun, arriving at this sign, begins his apparent retrograde motion.

"The astrological significance of Cancer has generally been malign" (p. 91); but the contrary appears to have been the belief in India, according to 'The Light of Asia' (book i. paragraph 2):—

The grey dream-readers said: "The dream is good;
The Crab is in conjunction with the Sun;
The Queen shall bear a boy, a holy child."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

OXFORD DEGREES AND ORDINATION (11 S. iv. 528; v. 53).—I must apologize for my stupid blunder in ascribing 'Dorothy Forster' to Sir A. Conan Doyle, knowing well that Sir W. Besant was the author. Robert Patten in it is described not only as M.A., but also as belonging to Lincoln College, Oxford, which certainly was not the case.

Allow me to correct M.A.OXON. in some of his statements respecting S.C.L. I took my degree in 1868—two years before he entered the University—and the statute had been for some time amended, insomuch that no one could be admitted to the status of

S.C.L. until he had passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A. And I well remember Richard Michell, afterwards Principal of Magdalen Hall, and of the revived Hertford College, at a breakfast in his rooms, telling us how and why the alteration had been brought about—I believe, by his own agency. He said:—

"It was not at all unusual to see your neighbour in hall one day in a commoner's gown, and the next in a fine silk one [*i.e.* that of the S.C.L.]. Bishops who were Cambridge men did not understand that such had merely passed Responsions, and ordained them as if they were graduates."

This, I am sure, is the substance of what he said, and given almost in his own words. Of course, I know that men were sometimes ordained without a degree—the canon making provision for the wearing by such of tippets instead of hoods; but I must demur to the statement that "it was usual in the nineteenth century for men to be ordained after a short residence at Oxford University," unless proof be adduced.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND THE TEMPLE (11 S. iv. 347, 414, 490; v. 10).—That my friend MR. HUTCHINSON should find difficulty in answering his question why Drake was "not entertained and fêted" by his own Inn, the Inner Temple, rather than by the Middle Temple, is surpri-ing. The answer is simple. MR. HUTCHINSON is well conversant with the traditions and customs of the Inns of Court. He knows, therefore, that no rule is more stringently observed than that a member of an Inn of Court, however distinguished his position (with the exception of members of the Royal Family), when in the Hall of his Inn only has that precedence to which his legal seniority entitles him. At the present time the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker are both members and Benchers of the Inner Temple, but take no precedence from their official position when dining in the Inner Temple Hall, or afterwards at the Bench table in the Parliament Chamber, although they do so when they are guests elsewhere. Junior members of the Bar likewise take their places with strict regard to their seniority, reckoned from the date of their call to the Bar. When Drake visited the Middle Temple, not as a member, but as a guest, no such etiquette would prevail. That he should be "entertained and fêted" there was natural, and no doubt popular, for, as has been shown, in those Elizabethan days many Middle Templars were, or afterwards became, adventurous navigators. That there is no record that Drake was specially honoured by his own Inn, therefore, tends to emphasize the fact, already proved by the entry in the Admission Books, that he was undoubtedly admitted and remained a student and member of the Inner Temple, and that there is nothing to show that he was ever a student or member of the Middle Temple. It is pleasant to find that the Inns of Court are anxious to claim as members those who have distinguished themselves in various ways.

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

Inner Temple Library.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNORS (11 S. v. 68).—'New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen,' by William Gisborne, second and enlarged edition, 1897, has notices of the Governors in question. At p. 185 there is a portrait of Sir George Bowen. Another may be seen at the beginning of 'Thirty Years of Colonial Government,' a selection of Sir George Bowen's letters and dispatches edited by Stanley Lane-Poole. It is not quite correct to call Lieut. Shortland and Col. Wynyard Governors. They were only interim administrators or acting-Governors.

J. F. HOGAN.

BURIAL IN WOOLLEN: "COLBERTEEN" (11 S. iv. 368, 498; v. 37).—The following extract from Egerton's 'Memoirs of Mrs. Anne Oldfield,' 1731, p. 144, may serve as a gloss upon the lines of Pope quoted by MR. W. E. BROWNING:—

"As the Nicety of Dress was her Delight when Living, she was as nicely dressed after her Decease; being by Mrs. *Saunders*'s Direction thus laid in her Coffin. She had on, a very fine *Brussels*-Lace-Head; a Holland Shift with Tucker, and double Ruffles of the same Lace; a Pair of new Kid-Gloves, and her body wrapped up in a Winding Sheet."

Mrs. Saunders was an actress, a great friend of Mrs. Oldfield, with whom she lived, and a beneficiary under the latter's will. Mrs. Oldfield died on 23 Oct., 1730, at a house in Grosvenor Street which belonged to her. It would be interesting if this house could be identified, and a commemorative tablet placed upon it, as its owner seems to have been undoubtedly the greatest English actress, both in tragedy and comedy, before the advent of Mrs. Siddons. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, "towards the *West*-End of the *South*-Ile," in close proximity to the spot where Congreve lay at rest, and it is to be hoped that her remains

will be respected by the good people who are so anxious to turn the Abbey into a thing of beauty by casting out all the old monuments into the dustbin. W. F. Prideaux.

I am now able to show that "Colbertine" is correct. The Potter patent of 1678 is No. 204, and the specification reads: "An Invention for making of Flanders *Colbertine* and all other Laces of Woollen," &c. Therefore the lace described at the first reference as "Dolberline" must be a misprint.

Tom Jones.

The following extract from 'The Registers of the Walloon or Strangers Church in Canterbury' (published by the Huguenot Society) may be of interest:—

"Août 4, 1678. La femme Jean le Leu, a sauoir Judit le Keux. Et fut la premier quil fut enterre selon l'acte du Parlement enseuely en etofe de line."

G. de C. Folkard.

"With Allowance" (11 S. v. 48).—"With allowance" means "with the permission or approval" of authority. But I do not know who "allowed" or approved of it. See "allowance" in the 'N.E.D.'; and, with respect to the question of "imprimatur," see Milton's splendid tract on the subject entitled 'Areopagitica.'

Walter W. Skeat.

Is not this a token that the work had received the imprimatur of the authorities of the Roman branch of the Church?

St. Swithin.

Does not this mean "permitted by authority, licensed," in the same sense as "allowed" is used in 1589?—"He solde it to an allowed printer," quoted in the 'N.E.D.' Tom Jones.

Edgar Allan Poe's Mother: Miss Elizabeth Arnold (11 S. v. 7).—Poe's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of an English actress, Mrs. Arnold, from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

On 11 Feb., 1796, *The Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, issued at Boston, Massachusetts, announced that Mrs. Arnold would make her first appearance in America at the Federal Street Theatre, 12 Feb.

"On June 1 Mrs. Arnold gave a vocal concert, at which her daughter, Elizabeth, made her first appearance and sang some popular songs adapted to her youth."—Woodberry's 'Life of Poe,' 1909, p. 5.

In the same year, 1796, Mrs. Arnold married a Mr. Tubbs, a pianist, and in the spring of 1797, with her husband and her daughter Elizabeth, was engaged to join a theatrical company formed by Solee to play in Charleston, South Carolina.

In the summer of 1800 Elizabeth Arnold married C. D. Hopkins, a popular actor. He died 26 Oct., 1805, and shortly after Mrs. Hopkins married another member of her company, David Poe. See the work by Woodberry above referred to, and the 'Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe,' by J. H. Whitty, prefixed to the latter's edition of 'Poe's Poems,' 1911.

These two lives give the result of the latest researches on the early life of Poe and his parents. John T. Loomis.

Washington, D.C.

Tattershall: Elsham: Grantham (11 S. iv. 269, 314, 455, 535; v. 57).—Allow me to answer Mr. W. H. Pinchbeck's inquiry touching my pronunciation of certain names. As far as I know, I say Byt-ham, Cheet-ham, and Greet-ham; all the same, I was brought up on Gran-tham, and have been of the probably mistaken opinion that it was mainly vulgar speakers and outsiders—vain of a bit of etymological knowledge—who called the place anything else. In York, and Yorkshire, people would open their eyes if they heard one say Hot-ham, Boot-ham, Leet-ham, and Leat-ham, instead of Hoth-am, &c. I feel that euphony has as much claim to be regarded in our speech as the preservation of the original constituents of words in their integrity.

I believe it is possible that the first syllable of Grantham was Granth, and that the form Grandham, which is said to occur in early records, arose from Norman misunderstanding of the letter *thorn*. It was this that gave us Wilfrid instead of Wilfrith.

I should very much like to know what Mr. Charles Lansdown means by saying that his claim that Grantham was at one time Great Brantham is supported by the fact that Great Gonerby lies to the north and Great Ponton to the south.

St. Swithin.

The 'Encyclopædia Britannica's' extract from Domesday Book is undoubtedly in support of Grantham really owing its derivation to G'Brantham (*i.e.*, G'Branham, or G'Brunham), after the great Brun family, to which Hereward belonged. Again, Morcar, nephew of Hereward, and Earl of

Northumberland and of Lincoln, was Lord or Earl of Kesteven, of which division Grantham, Bourne (Brune), and Stamford were and are places of some importance.

Sir Charles Brandon, another of the Bruns, resided at Grimsthorpe Castle near by, and after marrying Mary, the youngest sister of King Henry VIII., was created Duke of Suffolk and presented with Tattershall Castle. The ancestors of the present Earl of Ancaster inherited Grimsthorpe on his death.

Graham, being derived from Granham, through the omission of the suffix in "Gran," Granham appears to be derived from G'Branham, through the omission of the initial in the prefix "Bran."

Elsham (? Ellas-ham) perhaps owes its origin to the family of Ella, the great King of Northumbria, and kinsman of the Bruns (which, I submit, is the surname of the ancestors of Robert Burns); as also would Elton and Allington, near Grantham; Elshorp or Elsthorpe, near Grimsthorpe; Ellastone (Stafford), Ellesmere (Cheshire), Elston (Notts), Elstow (Beds), and other place-names.

Witham a century ago was called Witham, but most people to-day say With-am. I prefer the latter, for I believe its origin to be due to that Brun named Withlaf, King of Mercia, who died 840 A.D., and that it is directly derived from With-laf-ham, by the omission usual—as pointed out by Prof. Skeat, *ante*, p. 45—in trisyllabic names.

Charles Lansdown.

Lincoln.

Murderers reprieved for Marriage (11 S. iii. 129, 172, 195, 298; v. 18).—Before this is dismissed it should be added that large collections of instances have been gathered at 1 S. xii. 257, 348.

W. C. B.

Biographical Information Wanted (11 S. v. 70).—1. Temple Henry Croker, s. Henry of Saresfield Court, co. Cork, pleb.; Ch. Ch. matric. 25 Nov., 1746, aged 17.

A. R. Bayley.

2. Sir Home Riggs Popham. — *The Limerick Gazette* for 5 Jan., 1819, gives the following obituary notice:—

"Died at Kew, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Popham, a native of Waterford, Relict of Joseph Popham, Esq., Consul at Tetuan, the father of Lieut.-Gen. Popham, and Rear-Adm. Sir Home Popham, K.C.B."

L. E. Moriarty.

35, Manor Park, Lee, S.E.

Hurley Manor Crypt (11 S. v. 46).—With reference to Mr. MacArthur's note, it is not the case that "a new residence, Ladye Place," has been built in the grounds of the old Benedictine monastery. The old farmhouse which has been used as the residence since 1838—when the old mansion house of the Lovelaces was pulled down and the materials sold—being in a very dilapidated condition, was partly rebuilt on the same area. The front part of the house, however, facing south, was left untouched. As Mr. MacArthur seems interested in Ladye Place and its history, I shall be pleased to send him a little book I have compiled thereon, for private circulation only, if he will let me have his address.

Laurence Hancock.

Ladye Place, Hurley, near Marlow.

'Gil Blas' (11 S. v. 27).—In his query Mr. C. T. Druery describes six volumes which he owns. He may like to know that I have a copy of a book published about the same time and by the same publishers:—

"La vita | di | Don Alfonso | Blas di Lirias | figliuolo di Gil Blas | di Santillano | tradotta dall' idioma fran- | cese nell' Italiano | con figure in rame. [Illustration, a floriated human head.] In Venezia. MDCCLIX. | appresso Antonio Bortoli | con licenza de' Superiori, e Privilegio."

With frontispiece, five other plates, and a genealogical tree of the Blas family.

The publisher tells us that it is a sequel to the history of Gil Blas, and gives us the life of his son Alfonso.

E. G. Varnish.

Constitutional Club.

Regimental Sobriquets: Britannia Regiment (11 S. iv. 446, 515).—With regard to the origin of the figure of Britannia as the badge of the Norfolk Regiment—late 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot—Chichester and Burges-Short quote the following in their 'Records and Badges of the British Army,' from the remarks made by General Bainbrigge in presenting new colours to the regiment in November, 1848:—

"This distinguished badge was given to you for your gallantry at the battle of Almanza, during the War of Succession in Spain, by Queen Anne. On the occasion of that battle it is recorded that you lost 24 officers and had 300 killed and wounded out of 467. In retiring from the field the regiment covered the retreat of General Lord Galway, a most arduous, hazardous, and difficult service. The regiment thus upheld the honour of Great Britain, and was rewarded for it by Queen Anne by allowing them to wear the figure of Britannia on their breastplates."

G. Yarrow Baldock, Major.

Foreign Journals in the U.S. (11 S. iv. 466, 514; v. 53).—The querist may not be so sceptical about the number of German newspapers if he will consider this method, which I suppose to be peculiar to the U.S. and Canada, viz., in various centres of population organizations print "patent-insides"—that is, newspapers nearly complete, whose inside pages at least are covered with items of general interest and widespread advertisements; any desired number of these sheets are sent away to printers, who fill in the blank spaces with local news and advertisements, and thus—often on a surprisingly small subscription list—are able to publish a pretentious local newspaper. Doubtless a hotbed for such "plate-work" is Philadelphia, which is within easy distance of many old and rich towns in which a principal language is "Pennsylvania Dutch"; this is about as much like classical German as is Yiddish, but it would be called "German" in any census. This method of "patent-insides" may account for other figures in the list given.

Rockingham.

Boston, Mass.

[Partly printed newspapers are sometimes localized in the same way in England.]

There is no need to question the correctness of the number of German papers published in the United States, viz., 632. By the census just taken the population of the States amounted to 91,000,000, of whom it may be safely assumed 25 million are of German and Austrian extraction; and another 8 million Irish, though I have heard the number of the latter put as high as 11 million. After a time the Germans often adopt the plan of englishing their names: thus Schönberg becomes Belmont, and Grau, Gray. Take them all through, they are by far the most intelligent and best educated element in the country. Hence it is no wonder there are daily papers with a wide circulation published in their language in New York (two), Philadelphia (two), St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and all the principal centres. In certain parts, as in Pennsylvania, the German spoken by American-born citizens is of a very old-fashioned and debased type, but even these can perfectly understand their own literary language. N. W. Hill.

New York.

Foreigners accompanying William III. (11 S. v. 70).—A note on the Oley family of Shotley Bridge is at 6 S. iii. 17.

W. C. B.

"Vicugña" and 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (11 S. v. 48). — This form is obviously absurd. After writing *ñ* to denote *gn*, the insertion of *g* before it really turns it into *vicuggna!* In my 'Etym. Dict.' I give the old spellings as *vicuna* in English, and *vicuña* in Spanish, and quote from Acosta the statement that the word is of Peruvian origin.

Walter W. Skeat.

Trussel Family (11 S. v. 50).—William Trussell or Trussel (Baron Trussell, fl. 1327), son of Edmund Trussel of Peatling in Leicestershire and Cubblesdon in Staffordshire, was an adherent of Thomas of Lancaster; fought at Boroughbridge, 1322, and fled to France on Lancaster's fall; returned with Isabella, 1326; tried and sentenced the elder Despenser to be hanged; as Procurator of Parliament renounced allegiance to Edward II. at Berkeley, 1327; had for a time commission of Oyer and Terminer; was sent on various foreign missions to Rome, Spain and Portugal, France, and Flanders; granted lordship of Bergues, 1331. It is probable that it was his son William who was admiral of the fleet west and north of the Thames in 1339 and 1343. See 'D.N.B.,' lvii. 270. A. R. Bayley.

Lamb or Lambe (11 S. v. 66).—The Lamb or Lambe of 'The Anti-Jacobin' and 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is not the gentle Elia, as Mr. W. H. Peet supposes, but the Hon. George Lambe, a son of Lord Melbourne.

The second line quoted from 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is not quite correctly given. It runs thus:—

By Jeffrey's heart, or Lambe's Bœotian head.

Walter B. Kingsford.

United University Club.

[Diego also thanked for reply.]

Authors of Quotations Wanted (11 S. v. 28).—I hope your correspondent Mr. A. J. Ikin may be more fortunate in gaining information in regard to "Old *Wishart's* Grave" (not *Wiscard's*, I think) than I was when, some year or two ago, I addressed a query thereanent, and got no reply at all. I can, however, furnish him with a little more of the text, or something like it, than is contained in his query, and that may perhaps help him.

The story (intended to illustrate the physical deterioration of the human race) runs thus: Hodge, a sexton, goes to the churchyard to dig a grave. In the course

of his excavation he lays bare a portion of a coffin lid as big as a barndoor. Through a small hole in the lid issues a mighty voice, demanding :—

"Who dares
Disturb the quiet of old Wishart's grave ?"

Hodge replies :—

"'Tis I, good sir,
One Hodge the sexton, come to dig a grave."

The voice demands to know what year it is, and is then apprised that a thousand years have elapsed since it, or its owner, was buried, and it proceeds :—

"I prithee then,
Good sexton, tell me true. What manner of men
Inhabit now the earth ?—for by thy voice
Thou seem'st a puny elf !" "A puny elf !"
Quoth Hodge, "I'm six feet four ! There 's ne'er a man
In all the country-side that is my match !"

The voice protests its ignorance of modern scales and measures, and adds :—

"But through this hole
Thrust in thy finger's end, that I may judge
By sample small of thy dimensions great."

Hodge reflects :—

"Although no mortal man I fear, the dead
Have awful power mayhap" ; and so instead
He thrust his pickaxe nozzle shod with iron.
And he was in the right, for in a trice
Old Wishart bit it off clean as a whistle,
With "Hence, vile boaster, take thyself along.
And learn that finger which thou think'st so strong
Has no more substance than a piece of gristle !"

H. D. Ellis.

7, Roland Gardens, S.W.

(10 S. vii. 69 ; 11 S. v. 78.)

If more is needed to be known.

The bishop's name was Hinds, not Hind (Samuel, Bishop of Norwich). In his 1834 volume the stanza is in four lines, not two.

Diego.

Lucius (11 S. iv. 449, 534 ; v. 59).—If Mr. Jonas will refer to Haddan and Stubbs, i. 25–6, he will find therein quoted the statements of Bæda, Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and others, which Mr. Haddan had before him when writing the summary that I quoted at the second reference.

Mr. Haddan says that the story of Lucius cannot be traced higher up than about 530, and that first Bæda (eighth century), and then Nennius (ninth century), copied this Roman story. See, too, Mr. Plummer's note in vol. ii. p. 14, of his edition (1896) of Bæda. He writes : "It [the story] may safely be pronounced fabulous." He gives further references.

Mr. Walcott, at 5 S. xi. 306, refers to the Coire legend, as to which I have summarized the views of the best Swiss historians in my 'Murray' (1904), p. 407. I can find no reference to Lucius in the Saxon Chronicle. W. A. B. Coolidge.

Curious Staff (11 S. v. 49).—The short staff with the crown at the top is perhaps the sort of "emblem of royalty" described by Dickens in 'Pickwick' thus :—

"Mr. Grummer, perfectly speechless with indignation, dragged the truncheon with the brass crown from its particular pocket, and flourished it before Sam's eyes. 'Ah,' said Sam, 'it 's wery pretty, 'specially the crown, which is uncommon like the real one.'"

Mr. Grummer illustrates its use by running it under Sam's neckcloth, and is promptly knocked down by Sam.

But, used as a tourniquet with the neckcloth of that period, the little staff would prove an unpleasant handle to drag off a criminal to justice. George Wherry.

This is evidently a Head Constable's staff or badge of office. The description reminds me of the staff given by George IV. to Townsend, the Bow Street runner, except that this latter is wholly of silver. It is in the possession of the family of a banker of Chichester who was a godson of Townsend.

E. E. Street.

Dr. Brettargh (11 S. v. 49).—Katharine Bruen (1579-1601), Puritan, was daughter of a Cheshire squire, John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, and sister of John Bruen (1560–1625), Puritan layman. When she was about 20 she was married to William Brettargh or Brettergh, of "Brellerghoult" (Brettargh Holt), near Liverpool, who shared her Puritan sentiments. The couple are said to have suffered some persecution at the hands of their Roman Catholic neighbours. See 'D.N.B.,' vi. 286 ; and vii. 139.

For Catharine McAuley (1787 – 1841), foundress of the Order of Mercy, see 'D.N.B.,' xxxiv. 420. A. R. Bayley.

Ancient Terms (11 S. iv. 528 ; v. 50).—One or two of the terms should have been given with their immediate context :—

1. "iij freyns doryes dount lun est *salun chevantel*."

2. "j arblaste dont la ventre est de balaynge [in Latin *baleyna*] ove un baudr' [Lat. *baldricus*] de quir ove vj setes a arblaste enpinnez des pennes de paun. *wastours* xxix e iij *vires*."

What portion is *la ventre ?* There is also *j chapel de fer*. What is the precise distinction ?

I am greatly obliged for the kind answers given. C. Swynnerton.

CROWNED BY A POPE (11 S. v. 71).—Probably the lady inquired after is Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Bourbon, Princess of Naples and Sicily, who was born at Naples 5 November, 1798. Her father was the eldest son of the King of the Two Sicilies, and her mother the Princess Clementine. She married, 24 April, 1816, the Duc de Berri, who was the younger son of Charles X., who succeeded Louis XVIII. He was assassinated at the Opera, and the Duchesse left France. For some time she stayed at Holyrood Palace in Scotland, and proclaimed her son Henri V., and herself Regent. Shortly before her bid for the French throne she secretly married an Italian nobleman, Count Lucchesi. She died in Brussels in 1870. For full account of her romantic life see an article in 'Every Woman's Encyclopædia,' by H. Pearl Adam, part xxxiii. p. 3958.

GALLOWAY FRASER.

Strawberry Hill.

FINES AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. v. 49).—Your correspondent, I am confident, will find that the mother was the daughter of a lady who was the sole representative of a branch of the Fines, Fiennes, or Fynes family. At the date named this is, I believe, the invariable explanation of such Christian names. TH. M.

[MR. BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD also thanked for reply.]

BEAUPRÉ BELL (11 S. iv. 528; v. 99).—The following notes may possibly be helpful in reference to G. F. R. B.'s query:—

P.C.C. (212 Irby). Dorothy Latton, dau. of Lawrence Howard *als.* Oxburgh of Emneth, Norfolk, late wid. of Francis Bell of Beaupre Hall, same co., and now wife of Geo. Latton of Kingston Baptist [Bagpize], Berks.—Alms to Outwell and Upwell, Norfolk—son Beaupre Bell—son Philip Bell—dau. Jane Oxburgh—brother Henry Oxburgh—brother Howard Oxburgh, &c.—24 Jan., 1693. Proved 1694.

"Beaupré," it will be seen, appears in the will without the accent. F. S. SNELL.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL SEAL (11 S. v. 68).—Buldon was no doubt the place where the land lay that furnished the prebend to constitute the prebendary of Buldon. It remains to be seen to what cathedral or collegiate body this dignitary was attached.

ST. SWITHIN.

'THE YOUNG MAN'S COMPANION' (11 S. iv. 449).—This book, the chief work of William Mather, was first published in 1681. It became extremely popular, and ran through twenty-four editions.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Notes on Books.

Greek Tragedy, by J. T. Sheppard (Cambridge University Press), is one of "The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," which seek to give brief surveys of 150 pages or so. The author, who distinguished himself as an actor in the Greek revivals at Cambridge, has endeavoured here "to help modern readers to enjoy Greek plays," not to give a summary of facts relating to Greek tragedy. So he has emphasized the ideas and conventions which are most unlike those of our present drama, and follows through the plays of the three great Greeks, explaining the methods of their construction, and the point of view which led to striking divergencies.

The writing is done in a simple and admirable style, which is lightened by a lively touch of humour here and there, and Mr. Sheppard is in every case abreast of the discoveries and conclusions of the last decade or so, which has brought fresh keenness and enlightenment. He acknowledges indebtedness to Walter Headlam, also to Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, Prof. Verrall, and Prof. Ridgeway. The points of the last-named concerning local heroes and Olympian gods are well brought out in the chapter on 'Origins.' After another on 'Some General Characteristics' we are introduced to the three dramatists, each of whom has a chapter. The whole concludes with a 'Bibliographical Note' and a brief Appendix on 'Simple Metrical Phrases.'

The little book is admirably suited for reading by those who rely on the translations now abundant, and it is happily devoid of pedantry. We have read every page with pleasure, and marked several passages worthy of quotation. The author keeps us in touch with the life of to-day. Thus he compares the story of Orestes to "a Corsican—or Kentucky—vendetta," and the typical Greek audience to "devout spectators at the *Festa* of some popular saint."

The illustrations are much to the point, but we should have been glad to know whence they come. We hope that Mr. Sheppard will write at much greater length on his subject. There is ample need for instruction, as is shown by the fumbling and jejune rhetoric poured forth from the daily press when a Greek play is on hand.

MR. FROWDE publishes in the "Oxford Editions of Standard Authors" a volume containing *The Comedies of Shakespeare* in the text of W. J. Craig, with a general Introduction by Swinburne, introductory studies of the several plays by Prof. Dowden, and a Glossary. Two further volumes are to come, containing 'The Histories and Poems' and 'The Tragedies.' This division into three will commend itself to all readers who know the difficulty of giving the whole work of Shakespeare in one volume of really readable type. Here the type is clear and distinct, and the lines are numbered at the side, an important point for the student which is often neglected, but is well looked after by a press that does much in Greek and Latin. All the characters are spelt out in full. Swinburne's brilliant eulogy is by this time familiar to many readers. Prof. Dowden's shorter prefaces show the fine taste we expect from the author of 'Shakspere: his Mind and Art.' To the useful Glossary we should have

added here and there. For instance, a reader may well look for "the Strachy" in 'Twelfth Night,' and might be told at least that the meaning of the phrase is disputed.

Altogether, in spite of numerous competitors, we expect this pleasant and handy edition to win its way rapidly into the favour of the public.

In Tomus XXX. Fasc. IV. of the *Analecta Bollandiana*, published by the Société des Bollandistes, Bruxelles, the principal article is that on St. Romanus, the martyr who was beheaded on 1 May, 780, at Raqqa, near the Euphrates, by the Caliph Mahdi, because he refused to abandon his faith. The account—here given in Latin—is from an ancient Georgian MS. Romanus, a Greek by birth, became a religious in a certain monastery on the borders of a lake or marsh, in the midst of which was an island with a nunnery upon it, whose abbess seems to have been the superior of both the houses. Being sent with a companion on a mission concerning the affairs of the monastery, he was taken prisoner by the Saracens, who kept him for many years at Bagdad. His story is told with a delightful and vivid simplicity; and is also interesting for the picture it gives of life in a time and region with which Western readers are not commonly familiar.

We give a hearty welcome to Dr. P. W. Joyce's latest book, *The Wonders of Ireland, and Other Papers on Irish Subjects*, published by Messrs. Longmans. In it he has brought together the "wonders" from the Book of Ballymote and those related in the MS. (H. 3. 17) in Trinity College Library, Dublin. He notices as he goes along, not only what Giraldus or the "Kong's Skuggio," or any other ancient authority, has to say, but also what survives among the peasantry of the present time in the way of tradition concerning these "wonders," or belief in them. As he himself says, his treatment is popular, not strictly scientific; but it is excellently calculated for his purpose, simple and clear without being jejune, and sufficient as to detail, while yet remaining brief. Perhaps there is a poetry about these old stories which has in part escaped him; but, on the other hand, the love of Ireland and the knowledge of Ireland are unmistakable.

Of the 'Other Papers,' that on the Three Patron Saints, though somewhat slight, gives all that is essential for a useful outline of the life of each; and next to it, as successful, we would put the stories of Cahal O'Connor and Fergus O'Mara. The paper on 'Spenser's Rivers,' that on the interpretation of Irish names, and that, again, on 'The Old Irish Blacksmith's Furnace' are scholarly discussions which embody sundry new conjectures and interpretations.

Mr. Heffer of Cambridge has recently published *The Vision of Faith, and Other Essays*, by the late Caroline Stephen. These are preceded, not only by a Memoir, the work of her niece, the Principal of Newnham, and an Introductory Note, in which Dr. Hodgkin sets forth her relations with the Society of Friends, but also by a selection from her letters, which fills little less than half the volume. The interest of the whole book is chiefly religious; and it is not difficult to understand how the writer—given her circumstances and temperament—came to join the Quakers. By her work 'Quaker Strongholds' she did much, at a critical moment, to rediscover the Quakers to themselves. In one of her letters, given here, she expresses some doubt as to reading being "quite such an obvious good in itself" as many of her "most admired and trusted counsellors" thought it; and this book—though the work of one so highly cultivated, and so familiar with much of the intellectual life of her time—has curiously little in the way of reference to other books.

Obituary.

THE REV. WALTER CONSITT BOULTER.

We greatly regret to learn of the death of one who, as "W. C. B.," has been since 1864 a regular contributor to our pages. In our present issue appear a note and two replies by him, showing how lately the pages of 'N. & Q.' were in his hands; and one has but to glance at the columns of entries against his signature in the General Indexes of the Ninth and Tenth Series in order to realize how wide was his learning, and how curious. Typical of this and of his love of accuracy were the numerous articles on the 'Dictionary of National Biography' which he contributed to our Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Series; and his affection for 'N. & Q.' and its "band of brothers," both living and dead, was exhibited at the time of its Jubilee by notes at 9 S. iv. 391, 411; v. 89. In this connexion mention may be made of his close friendship with the Rev. Dr. Fowler, F.S.A., of Durham, and John Sykes, M.D., F.S.A., of Doncaster, whose genealogical books and MSS. he inherited, as his note in this number (p. 127) testifies.

He was a contributor for many years to the 'N.E.D.'; and latterly the only additions to the library in his overcrowded study were the quarterly sections of the 'N.E.D.' and the half-yearly volumes of 'N. & Q.' He had a marvellous memory, and could always detect repetitions of old subjects. He knew the Durham University Calendar almost by heart, did much to improve its accuracy, and had for some years been compiling biographies entitled (after the manner of Anthony Wood) 'Athenæ Dunelmenses.'

Mr. Boulter, though belonging to a Worcestershire family, was a native of Hull, with an intimate knowledge of the East Riding and its history. He was from 1870 to 1877 an attorney and solicitor, but was ordained deacon in the latter year, and priest in 1878, having been Junior Hebrew Prizeman of Durham University in 1874. His first curacy was at Rochdale, and from 1891 to 1902 he was Vicar of Norton, near Evesham. He died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 5th inst., aged 64. In 'N. & Q.' we may fitly adapt to him the words originally written concerning Sir Christopher Wren: "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

Notices to Correspondents.

Communications Forwarded:—W. B. H.—Lucis; Mr. A. Stapleton—Mr. S. S. MacDowall.

Mr. Howard S. Pearson is thanked for his reply on "Nelson: Musle."